

FUTURE POLICY.

Chicago's Civic Federation Takes the Lead

In a Call For a National Conference

TO MEET AT SARATOGO

And Discuss the Duty of the Government

Regarding Conquered Territory Present and Prospective.

Chicago, July 25.—The Civic Federation of Chicago has given out a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. This call is signed by over 1,000 men from every state in the Union. The call says:

"The undersigned deem it desirable that a national conference be convened at an early date to consider the future of the foreign policy of the United States. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is one too soon in engaging the thought of our people. The question impresses us as being one of the most serious the American people have to consider. It is a question, and one upon which heretofore very little thought has been bestowed by the great majority of our people. Whether the foreign policy of our fathers should be adhered to or departed from is enough to challenge the most serious consideration of our ablest and most thoughtful men. In our opinion, this conference should be composed of men from all parts of the country, without regard to party affiliations, and irrespective of whether they are for or against a policy of territorial expansion, and men whose ability, position and character entitle their opinions to the respectful consideration of the people."

The circular letter sent out by Chairman Henry Wade Rogers and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, asking for signatures, stated that neither the genesis nor conduct of the war would be discussed, nor any political question, but the proceedings, the object being entirely educational. The responses were prompt and enthusiastic. The signers consist of governors, mayors, presidents of boards of trade, presidents of banks, labor leaders, leading clergymen and manufacturers. While only individual names are asked for, a great many organizations authorized their presidents to sign officially. Among the signatories are the following:

Philadelphia, Pa.—John H. Converse, J. F. McElwaine, secretary national labor organization.
Pittsburg—George A. Kelley, vice president chamber of commerce.
St. Louis—Robert Starnes, mayor.
Harrisburg—Edward Bailey.
Williamsport—James Mansel, mayor.
Carlisle—George D. Reed, president Dickinson college.
Reading—George Reading.
Boston—Ex-Governor Brackett, Rufus G. Flanders, president board of trade; C. J. Jeffers, N. M. Butler, Henry White, J. R. Robert, Treat Payne.
New Bedford—Samuel Ross, secretary Cotton Spinners' association.
Williamstown—Franklin W. H. Carter, president Williams college.
New York city—Carl Schurz, W. H. Parsons, vice president board of trade; Professor N. M. Butler, Henry White, general secretary Garment Workers of America; Chancellor McCracken, New York university; Mr. Arthur W. H. Wiley, Charles H. Eaton, D. D.; R. Heber Newton, D. D.

Brooklyn—John Phillips, secretary United Hatters; Richard S. Storrs, D. D.
Buffalo—Mayor Diehl.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Chancellor Day.
Schenectady—Charles C. Duryea, mayor; President Raymond, Union college.
Chicago—H. N. Higginbotham, Melville E. Stone, Fred W. Peck, United States commissioner to Paris exposition; Zena R. Carter, president board of trade; William L. Hartwell, president Chicago university; Henry Wade Rogers, president Northwestern university; Peoria—John Warner, mayor; R. H. Morrissey, grand master Railroad Trainmen.
Jacksonville, Ill.—John E. Bradley, president Illinois college.
Cincinnati—Archibald H. Elder, Jacob J. Schnitzler.
Oberlin, O.—A. A. Wright, president Oberlin college.
Columbus, O.—D. E. Gray.
Milwaukee, Wis.—D. Vance, president chamber of commerce; Edward D. Eaton, president Beloit college.
Louisville, Ky.—F. N. Hartwell, president Municipal League.
Covington—Bishop Maes.
Detroit, Mich.—Bishop Nide, William D. Sperry, president Wayne college.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. M. Daniel, president board of trade.
San Diego, Cal.—George A. Hawley, president board of trade; Martin Kellogg, president state university.
Salem, Ore.—Governor Lord.
Portland, Me.—Charles F. Libbey.
Omaha, Neb.—Edward E. Rosewater, editor Bee.
Lincoln, Neb.—Silas A. Holcomb, governor.

error; George E. McLean, president state university.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Cyrus Northrop, president state university.
Jersey City, N. J.—N. J. Blair.
Atlanta, Ga.—T. B. Neal, president chamber of commerce.
St. Louis, Mo.—Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle.
Washington, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Wallace Radcliffe, D. D.; Samuel H. Green, D. D.
Dover, Del.—E. D. Tunnell, governor.
Memphis, Tenn.—F. W. Brode, president Merchants' exchange.
Nashville—R. Dudley, mayor.
Iowa City—William F. King, president Cornell college.
Topeka, Kan.—F. D. Fuller.
Montpelier, Vt.—Josiah Grout, governor.
Charleston, W. Va.—G. W. Atkinson, governor.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—William A. Richards, governor.
Columbia, S. C.—W. H. Ellerbee, governor.
Baltimore—Conway W. Sams.
Salem, Va.—Julius Drecher, president of Teachers' college.
El Reno, O. T.—John I. Dille.
Salt Lake City—Richard B. Shepard.
Spokane, Wash.—George Brooke.
Seattle, Wash.—H. C. Clarke.
Nashua, N. H.—David A. Gregg.
New Orleans—Thomas D. Boyd, president state university.
Providence, R. I.—Rev. Dr. Henry M. King.
Reno, Nev.—J. E. Stubbs, president state university.
Natchez, Miss.—A. G. Campbell.
New Haven, Conn.—Max Adler.
Moscow, Id.—F. B. Gault, president state university.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Jordan.
Tallahassee, Fla.—George P. Raney.
A committee on arrangements consisting of representative men in different parts of the country and representing different phases of the questions to be discussed, will be announced in a few days.

WOUNDS EASY TO HEAL.

Army Surgeon Explains Effect of Mauser Bullets.

Washington, July 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Smart, who was with the army before Santiago, has returned, and gives the following explanation of the effect of the Mauser bullet:

"The Mauser bullet used by the Spaniards in the battles we have had in Cuba make what surgeons call 'human wounds.' They drop the man at the time he is struck and take him from the firing line; but if they do not kill him then and there he gets well. The Mauser bullet does not leave a wound nearly so difficult to heal as do the bullets used in the Springfield rifle. During the civil war, when a man was shot through the lungs by a bullet from a Springfield rifle he was almost sure to die in a few days or few months from pneumonia, or some other affection brought on by the wound. The Mauser bullet will pass through the lungs and the patient will recover. It does not so much as the bullets used in the Springfield rifle. A wound made by such a bullet, if it does not affect a vital part, heals as readily as a simple scratch."

"When the medical history of the war is written," continued Colonel Smart, "it will show the most remarkable results achieved in antiseptic treatment of wounds. Every regiment except one under General Shafter was provided with a small portable antiseptic hospital. The results were most remarkable. This package was carried in the hip pocket by all the men. This was extremely important because the antiseptic treatment caused the wound to heal without the formation of pus and has shown wonderful results."

GOES TO BAR HARBOR.
Mrs. W. C. Whitney Travels in Specialty Constructed Conveyances.
New York, July 25.—Made comfortable by every conceivable modern medical science and ingenuity has devised, Mrs. William C. Whitney started on her journey from her country home at Rockville, Md., to Bar Harbor, where the doctors have advised her to pass the remainder of the summer. She was accompanied by her husband and her attending physician and nurses.

Mrs. Whitney was taken to the station of the Long Island railroad in a specially constructed conveyance for the journey. It is fitted with pneumatic tires and has folding doors opening in a rear like an ambulance, admitting a cool air with a pneumatic cushion in place of a mattress. A special car was at the station. She was lifted in

At Long Island City the car was run on a ferryboat and carried up the river to Port Morris, where it was put on the Long Island railroad. The journey to Bar Harbor will be made in short stages. In order to facilitate the travel as little as possible, Mrs. Whitney had paid for the journey from the journey to Port Morris.

NO THOUGHT OF REVENGE.
Viewing Ruins of Cervera's Ships Capt Sigbee Did Not Gloat.
New York, July 25.—Captain Sigbee, of the St. Paul, which is here, had a good view of the wrecks of Cervera's ships. He was asked whether they made him think of the sunken Maine. He said they did, and then added:

"But it seemed sad. One wreck never removes the memory of another. I felt that I left the ruined bulk of my ship in Havana with a sense of honor equal at least to that shown by Spanish commanders. I was especially proud to feel pleased over our victory of July 3, except in the general feeling of glory at the superb management of our men. I have never had any idea who was responsible for the destruction of my ship."

Young People's Christian Union Of the United Presbyterian Church of North America will meet at Saratoga, N. Y., August 3-8, 1898. Agent Santa Fe Route can ticket you there and back at a money saving rate. Desirable extension of return limit accorded Santa Fe passengers.

Summer Tourist Tickets to Colorado and return for \$24.00, on sale July to September 15, by Santa Fe Route.

Scott's Ice Cream. Parties a specialty. Phone 622. Mail orders promptly attended to.

HIS "WELL DONE"

Gen. Shafter Bestows Unstinted Praise

On His Army For Work Done at Santiago

IN A GENERAL ORDER

His Troubles With the Newspaper Correspondents

Lead to the Expulsion of Four From Cuba.

Washington, July 25.—Following is Major General Shafter's order, published at Santiago:

"Headquarters United States Troops in Cuba."
(General Order No. 34.)

"The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this army can well be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the major general commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been shared upon few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an enemy coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable."

"Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Baiquiri and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outpost in the engagement of La Quinola, and completed the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was an encouraging one, and the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although his will of force is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison, it embodies the main features of the army ration while on field service and removed from the base of supplies."

As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance of El Caney, there have been reports that, while General Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying ill, owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness."

General Henry's Story.
No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the block houses crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the jungles of India and the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed, in a slight manner, the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the United States soldiers have been engagements with large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides have been engaged with all the implements of war, and with the most modern and bound to be highly instructive to the military student and to exert admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of our United States soldiers."

For those who have fallen in battle with you the commanding general sorrows, and with you will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty and their heroic courage and patriotism among the dead, as no prisoners were lost."

"The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, and does not speak of the quarrel between them, whence the department has come in doubt the authenticity of publication in this respect than was their condition before the surrender."

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DURING THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET. FORWARD TURRET OF THE "IOWA" IN ACTION. FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Drawn by H. RUTHERFORD. Reproduced from Harper's Weekly. By Permission. Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.

GOOD THINGS FOR BOYS.

Frozen Beef and Bottled Beer on the List—Watermelon for Schley.

New York, July 25.—Bearing all sorts of good cheer not specifically included in her sailing orders, the refrigerator ship Supply sailed from this port to join Sampson's fleet. Of both the solid and substantial foods, and the luxuries, the ship has been made. The supply carried a very large assortment, and, owing to the refrigerating arrangements, everything is sure to get to its destination in good condition. She has been ten days loading.

In those parts of the hold not specially fitted out are piled the hardtack, canned goods, etc., which do not spoil in warm temperatures. A large space in the hold has been made for the refrigerating room, and it is here that the meats are carried, not merely kept cool, but actually frozen stiff. The temperature of the room is 38 degrees. The men who have been working in it during the heat of the past week have been obliged to exercise extreme care in going from the outer air in to the icy temperature.

In this refrigerating room are 100,000 pounds of beef, all in high quarters, the largest of which weighs 312 pounds. They were shipped from Chicago in refrigerated cars, which required four refrigerators to keep them cool. The men who have been working in it during the heat of the past week have been obliged to exercise extreme care in going from the outer air in to the icy temperature.

There are 500 barrels in the cold room and thus supplied. They contain bottled beer, and the Supply's officers, who came up with her from Santiago not long ago, say that if value is measured by the intensity of demand bottled beer is worth about \$1.00 a bottle down there.

There are long rows, on cakes of ice, are thirty thousand watermelons, bought by the officers as special presents for their friends in the fleet. One of them for Commodore Schley. There are also unnumbered packages of tobacco and boxes of cigarettes going to places where smoking material is scarce.

J. G. BLAINE IN A ROW.

Captain Quarrels With S. Hollander at Supper With an Actress.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—Captain J. G. Blaine, who sails for Manila today, figured in a lively quarrel at the Baldwin Grotto late Thursday night, the details of which have just come to light. It seems that Hollander, a young society man who had paid much attention to Madeline Bouton, now playing at the Columbia theater, invited her to supper at the Grotto. While the party were at the table, the young Blaine came in, somewhat under the influence of liquor. He started Hollander, and advancing to the table, began to pick a quarrel with him. Miss Bouton became alarmed and fled, and other guests also departed hurriedly. The quarrel was not settled until after midnight, and Blaine has felt ugly about it. There was talk of a duel, but Hollander said today that if young Blaine wanted to fight a duel he could seek out Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

GERMAN KNOCKED DOWN.

Ex-Confederate Major Didn't Wait to Argue the Question.

Lexington, Ky., July 25.—Major Sam J. Morgan, the well known horseman, was accused by Ben Lucy, a German, with the remark that he hoped "the Germans would drive Dewey out of Manila," about waiting to argue the question, the major knocked him down. Lucy swore out a warrant, and the major was arrested. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, a former mayor of Rome, Ga., and has a son in the Second Kentucky volunteer infantry.

He says he will gladly pay a fine for "hokins" the German, and would do it again under similar circumstances.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, grocers, and cigar stores. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Omaha Exposition

Fast train leaving Topeka 4:35 a. m. via Santa Fe Route, arrives in Omaha at noon.

Cool and comfortable dining cars on Santa Fe Route are obtained by use of electric fans.

25th year. Unprecedented popularity. Professed from a United States and 5 European Conservatories. A \$1,000 Piano to best music pupil. German-American Conservatory, 3000 Broadway, New York. Largest, cheapest, best. Address: JOHN W. MILLION, Pres., 10 A St., MEXICO, MO.

Naval Victory at Santiago.

On the morning of July 3, about 9:30, the Spanish fleet tried to escape from the harbor of Santiago, where it had been bottled up by the American warships.

In a remarkably short space of time after the Spanish ships were sighted, every gun on the American battleships was manned and loaded and the gunners ready for the word "Fire," which would mark the beginning of the battle. They had not long to wait for it took but a few minutes for the Spanish cruisers to pass in single file the wreck of the Minuteman, clear the harbor, and dash for the open sea to the westward. Pouring a hail of shot and shell the American ships closed in upon them.

The well-trained American gunners sent shot after shot surely and unerringly into the fleeing foe. In half an hour half the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, and in a little over an hour the battle was finished, and Cervera's fleet a thing of the past.

We reproduce, with permission, a picture from the issue of Harper's Weekly for July 25, showing the forward turret of the battle-ship Iowa in action during the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

A 12-inch projectile, sent whirling from the Iowa's forward turret struck and set fire to the flag-ship Maria Theresa, the first of the Spanish ships destroyed. Another 12-inch from the Iowa crashed into the bow of the leading much-lauded torpedo boat destroyer, which caused her to turn towards the shore a wreck.

The Iowa then steamed to assist the Oregon, Texas, and Brooklyn in their chase after the remaining Spanish ships but by the time she caught up with them the battle was over. With the same energy displayed in destroying Spain's fleet, the Americans manning their small boats and rescued the Spanish sailors from their burning vessels.

SCHOOLS IN AFRICA.

New York, July 25.—Backed by Cecil Rhodes and Earl Grey, members of the board of directors of the British South Africa company, Bishop John C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose diocese includes the continent of Africa, succeeded in obtaining an appropriation yesterday from the board of missions, which will enable him to plant the public school system of the United States in Africa. When seen about the matter, Bishop Hartzell said:

"I am commencing this work in the little republic of Liberia. Already under the fostering care of our church, a college has been established at Monrovia, in West Africa, which has 1,000 scholars enrolled under the control of a faculty of five. Professor A. P. Campbell, a black man educated in this country, is at the head of this institution. It is my purpose to begin at the foundation, establishing first the primary school, and in a short time I hope to have 2,000 pupils under the charge of competent teachers sent from the United States."

"To assist me to carry out this idea I have been authorized to secure five teachers from among the educated young colored people of the states, and our church has consented to pay one-half the expenses incurred for salary and transportation. The five teachers, besides their keep, will be only \$200. I am looking for some one who is interested enough in Africa to accept the position without incident to the extension of this work."

"My protest also includes the establishment of industrial schools in Liberia."

Give the Children a Drink Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious qualities. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Only 525 Miles to Chicago

From Topeka via Santa Fe Route. 'Tis the shortest line and the only one that presents unusually attractive features, in the way of comfort and speed. Pullman vestibuled sleepers; free reclining chair cars, lighted by electricity generated by revolution of axles; and unexcelled dining cars under the management of Mr. Fred Harvey, serving meals a la carte. Information given, baggage checked and tickets sold by W. C. GARVEY, Agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

Via Santa Fe Route.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Annexed to U. S. With Hawaii—Finances of the Islands.

New York, July 25.—As Hawaii is now practically a part of the United States it is interesting to note the present condition of her finances. The total bonded debt of the islands, according to statistics furnished the Finance bureau of statistics at Washington, is \$2,277,100, bearing interest at from 5 to 7 per cent. It is not generally known that the United States also owns a postal savings bank when it took over the islands, but such is the fact. The postal savings bank, according to the report of the Hawaiian Islands, is a postal savings bank when it took over the islands, but such is the fact. The postal savings bank, according to the report of the Hawaiian Islands, is a postal savings bank when it took over the islands, but such is the fact.

The future of this institution, now that annexation is a fact, is uncertain, but it will probably be continued. The currency of the islands is of the same unit value as that of the United States. The gold is all of American mintage, and United States dollar is paper money in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, very little of which is seen in circulation, and silver. The paper money is secured by silver held in reserve. The banks keep two accounts with their depositors, silver and gold. The checks are so worded that the holder may demand gold if the amount is over \$10. The Hawaiian silver amounts to 1 million dollars, \$300,000 of which is held by the government to secure a like amount of paper. The minister of finance estimates that there is 3 million dollars of money in circulation. The rate of exchange is 15 per cent, on eastern cities of the United States, and 1 per cent on the Pacific coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains. The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists the most beautiful scenery in the world. The route is the shortest and the most direct to the great scenic wonders of the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco. The route is the shortest and the most direct to the great scenic wonders of the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco. The route is the shortest and the most direct to the great scenic wonders of the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco.

Ladies' Shirt Waists laundered so that the colors will not fade, by Peerless Steam Laundry.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Cancer.

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. for the Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant cases. Our treatise on Cancer sent free by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.